

W. W. DIMOND.

Spring exhibitions of art

are held the world over—why not silver, glassware or crockery? The advantage in most presents is in the fact that they answer for any season in the year. A Christmas present of cut glass would do as well for a birthday in July. Our goods are

Y Dorflinger's cut glass, the best in the world, because the cuttings are perfect and the designs unique. Best for the purchaser because the price is low. Best for the home because it is useful and decorative.

Our silverware is the same sort you buy of exclusive dealers in silverware. The weight is the same, the designs are the most modern and elegant, and the price is the same as you pay to the dealer in San Francisco. Ours is made by the Whiting Manufacturing Company, and has no superior. The

pieces include everything to be found in a silver-smith's.

In crockery this is the help-fullest of stores. Make the most of it. Its every day selling is a series of agreeable surprises to China lovers. Genuine French China, Royal Worcester, Crown Derby and Coal Port go to you for what they are worth—nothing better for wedding presents.

Our stock of lamps is the largest and the assortment the best in Honolulu—some for oil and others for electricity.

Dr. G. A. D. Lind.
Von Holt Block.

Are You Puzzled

At the reason why our store is constantly crowded with customers? If

so, you can solve the mystery by calling on us and making a purchase of any goods in our line.

We deal in none-but

PURE

and strictly first-class goods in all of the various branches

Our Prescription Department is complete in every particular. We dispense none but

FRESH

and reliable remedies, compounded by competent pharmacists. We solicit your difficult prescriptions.

Our clerks are obliging and pains-taking; the interest of the customer is ever kept in mind. We want your trade today, tomorrow, and forever.

If you are in need of

DRUGS

Don't forget that we can satisfy your wants.

We don't consider it egotism on our part in saying that our patrons appreciate the treatment they have received at our hands during the past twenty-five years. We have labored to serve them honestly and faithfully.

We like all kinds of customers, but have a 10 per cent preference for those paying cash.

Hollister Drug Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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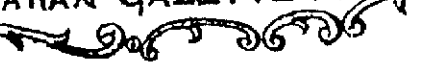
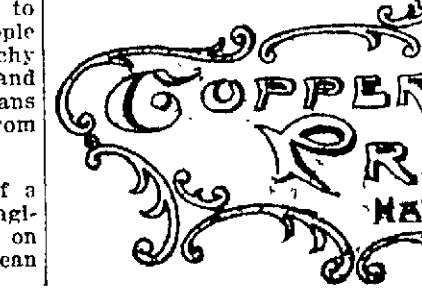
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PANAMA, March 4.—El Mar publishes an official dispatch from Bogotá, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in relation to the territorial dispute with Nicaragua. The dispatch says:

"Not only has the Government of Colombia up to the present time considered the question of armed aggression, but it has been confident the dispute with Nicaragua could be settled in a more amicable way."

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from the Standard from Constantinople says: A deplorable state of anarchy reigns in Asia Minor. The Redifs and Kurds are harrying the Armenians right and left without hindrance from the authorities.

It is reported that the rector of the well-known Episcopal church in Detroit, Michigan, has decided to give up the stage and play in Shakespearean roles.



**And Importers of Fine Havana, Manila
and American Cigars.**

Hollister & Co
COR. FORT AND MERCHANT STS.
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists,
And Importers of Fine Havana, Manila
and American Cigars.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

In looking over the personnel of President McKinley's cabinet, we find he has selected as his advisers men of recognized ability, and some of them of wide reputation and most of them known as most conservative and sound thinking men. But the man who attracts the principal attention in this country is John Sherman, Secretary of State. It is to Mr. Sherman that the people of the United States will look to outline the foreign policy and upon Mr. Sherman's say - so will in some degree depend the success of annexation.

In going back over Secretary Sherman's career we find one distinguishing feature particularly prominent during his service in the Houses of Congress—he favors the action that appears to be the most expedient for the time being. In his capacity as a legislator Mr. Sherman has not been the leader who stands out prominently among his fellows; the robust character who looks far into the future, maps out the way and says: "This is right. I will lead. Who will follow?" In the first years of the Civil War we find Sherman advocating and voting for the "Crittenden resolution" which practically guaranteed slavery to the Southern States. Later Sherman was in the van that made the Crittenden resolution a dead letter and wiped slavery out of existence. Again in 1890 Sherman fathered the silver "purchase act" and in the extra session called by President Cleveland he was one of the foremost advocates of its repeal, stating that in 1890 he considered the law the best way out of the difficulty for the time being.

With the exception of his term of office under President Hayes, Mr. Sherman's career has been marked by his shifting opinions. This is not the mark of ideal statesmanship yet the fact remains that Sherman has continued in the harness year after year and has witnessed the more brilliant light of a generation rise and set.

In looking over his past life it is readily apparent that Mr. Sherman is a man who believes there are times when statesmen must act without reference to the past and that inconsistency is not a sin. Consequently it is next to impossible to forecast what he will do as Secretary of State by looking up his past record and his attitude in various political campaigns. Realizing his declining years and the fact that he is now as near the Presidency of the United States as he ever will be, it is highly probable that Mr. Sherman will seek to make a record that will be remembered. His years of active service are few at best and the time has come when he can assert his personality much more fearlessly than when his tenure of office depended upon the people. It is safe to assume that he will seek not only to add merit to his own name, but will also seek to carry out the promises of his party and fulfill the expectations of the people who supported the leader, President McKinley.

KING GEORGE AND CRETE.

In all these months of diplomatic bickering over the "sick man of Turkey" it has remained for Greece to fire the shot that has been heard around the world. And strange to say, after all these months devoted to the condemnation of the miserable Turkish rule there, the progressive, enlightened and Christian nations of Europe have been the first to demand that the

Greeks, who alone have the courage to defy the Turk and drive him to the last ditch, shall cease their warfare and allow the "sick man" to remain undisturbed in his arrogant mis-rule of the island of Crete.

The courage displayed by King George in defying the assembled Powers of Europe has attracted the honest admiration and sympathy of the people of every civilized nation and the popular vote of today would be overwhelmingly in favor of King George. At the present time it is impossible to say what is the true position of the individual nations of Europe. King George has received notice in no uncertain terms that he must withdraw from Crete, and yet it seems hardly possible that he would start out upon such an aggressive campaign with no more war material at his back than can be gathered within his little realm. Certain it is that he cannot fight Europe and unless he is assured of good chance of losing his crown and being relegated to the mid-shipman's position which he occupied previous to his selection as the Grecian leader.

On the other hand it is possible that King George has been forced to occupy Crete to satisfy the clamor of his people resulting from their hatred of the Turk and friendship for the insurgents. Knowing that he cannot be successful he may go far enough to satisfy his people and place the responsibility for failure to further act upon the Christian civilization of Europe. While we admit that war is to be deplored there are few people who would not view as an act of Providence an event which would result in curving the Turkish domain and relegating the Sultan and his court to the shelves of history never more to figure as active agents in the rule of any race or nation.

THE JAPANESE CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court, made yesterday, in the Japanese immigration matter, may be far-reaching in its consequences. Time and further reflection only will show its influence on our relations with Japan.

The policy of excluding the further immigration of the Japanese is now settled here, and we shall not discuss it at present.

The decision of the Court is, first, that these immigrants are aliens, because they have not landed here, and therefore that the right to consult and employ counsel cannot be permitted to them, under the treaty which allows resident Japanese the privilege or right to appeal to the courts. Second, that the proceedings regarding their right to land are wholly executive, and not judicial under the law, and therefore the Court will not review the decision of an executive officer. In reaching this conclusion the Court follows the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. As the proper executive officer has decided that these immigrants are not qualified to land, his decision is final. Third, it is held that the refusal of permission to land is an executive act, and therefore, no formal notice to the immigrants of the decision is necessary. They cannot be discharged, because they have not been notified of the decision, and have not appealed. The decision of the Supreme Court is final, and we hope it is a wise one. From our own standpoint it seems to be almost necessary in order to preserve our distinct nationality.

An international question may arise out of the decision of the Court, that not until the immigrants are landed and are residing, are they entitled to the rights and privilege of counsel and of access to the courts. Until residents, they have no rights. Art. II of

the treaty with Japan provides that the Japanese shall have "the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes" to Hawaii, "and they may remain and trade" there. The Court holds that rights under the treaty are not acquired until there is a residence. The Japanese authorities will undoubtedly insist that the right to enter the Islands carries with it all the legal rights under the treaty, and that there is no provision by which the treaty is inoperative until the immigrant becomes a resident.

It is not quite clear how far the Court has, indirectly gone, in following the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in holding that the legislative power may override the obligation of treaties. The legislative power of the Federal Government forbid the immigration of Chinese. This was contrary to the existing treaty between the United States and China. The Supreme Court sustained the authority of the legislative branch to practically annul the treaty, under the sovereign power which a nation has, to protect itself.

It may be noted that upon this decision the Executive branch at once negotiated a new treaty with the Chinese, by which the Americans were permitted to exclude the Chinese.

If our Supreme Court has, indirectly, followed this decision, and in any way impaired the obligation of our treaty with Japan, it may compel the Executive to make a new treaty with Japan, so as to avoid serious misunderstanding. We believe that the Japanese Government will act strictly in accordance with international law in any controversy.

ADVERTISER AND ANNEXATION.

Some of the readers of the Advertiser ask only for the truth, so far as it can be obtained, regarding annexation and reciprocity matters. And some of its readers, including many sincere annexationists, really do not want the "cold facts," but wish to be "warmed up," "made to feel good," and above all things, like to be stuffed with annexation taffy.

The Advertiser modifies its opinions with the change of events. What was apparently true, or probable yesterday, may be quite untrue or probable today. Six months ago the Advertiser considered Senator Perkins an unflinching friend of annexation. Today, for causes which are not openly discussed, he is opposed to it. He apparently refuses to follow the declaration of his party regarding "control" of these Islands. Of course, the taffy annexationists would like the Advertiser to say that the Senator was drunk when he declared opposition, but that when sober, he is a sincere annexationist, and will humbly apologize to President Dole.

Just after the Presidential election, the Advertiser believed that the Republican declaration of "control" would soon be made effective. Now it sees that the new Secretary of State is a man who has bitterly denounced the Reciprocity Treaty, with which annexation is interwoven. Of course, the taffy annexationists wish this paper to say: "Glorious old Sherman, he is with us." The Advertiser cannot shout with that crowd quite yet, and is therefore a pessimist. It has some special knowledge regarding the movements of the Sugar Trust, and has some fear of its enormous money power in politics. The taffy annexationists wish it to cry out that the Trust is bankrupt, and is powerless in Congress.

The Advertiser has much contempt for the opinions of people here regarding the intricate and confusing work of political machinery 5,000 miles away. It is doing its best to inform its ser-

ious and anxious readers about the situation, and it declines to be a taffy shop. It trains with men who have "enlisted for the war," and takes no interest in "three months militiamen," who are a nuisance in all wars, because they are discouraged at the sight of a little blood.

The people who control the Advertiser are thoroughly committed to annexation and a better civilization here. On these points they have put the Advertiser on shore and burned the ships behind it. In its work it needs no assistance, especially from Royalist hands covered with annexation gloves.

To the serious annexationists this paper says: There is no reason for losing courage. Beyond Perkins and Sherman and others who are disaffected is the policy of the Republican party in the matter of control. Notwithstanding the declarations of political parties it is well known that influences are often brought to bear which defeat the original purpose of the party managers. When this paper sees antagonistic powers at work the public may depend upon it that we will not stand like dumb fools and seek to furnish a blind for facts. The Advertiser chooses to be optimistic enough to believe that the party in power is enlarging its views about foreign relations, and we believe that it will fulfill its promise to "control."

TREATY LIMITATIONS.

The bearing of the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the Taku case, on our international affairs should be well understood by the laymen. It is not the purpose of the Advertiser to call it in question, but rather to put it in such a shape that it may be clearly understood. The Court does not give at length its reasons for the conclusions arrived at, owing, no doubt, to the need of an immediate decision. The lawyers would be glad to have had these reasons in detail, as the questions involved have not only a local but also an international aspect. The necessary brevity of the decision is therefore unfortunate.

The Court holds that the treaty provisions with Japan and other countries are not in force, so far as judicial proceedings are concerned, until immigrants, or the persons of foreign birth have landed here. Here is probably an international question. Have the Hawaiians no right, under the treaty, until they reach Japan? If a Hawaiian merchant proposes to reside in Japan, and makes preparation accordingly, and sells out his property here, is he barred out from landing in Japan because he has not got a residence there? Can the Japanese Government say to him: You have no "rights" until you land? If one of the Japanese now in quarantine is robbed by a native, what is his remedy? The Court holds that he has no "rights" under the treaty until he is a resident. But it also holds that he is not a resident until he has been admitted to the country. We suggest these queries, in order to show how readily serious questions under international law may arise. We heartily desire that the decision of the Court will stand good as international law. At the same time it will do us no harm to study on these questions.

The decision of the Court that the treaty privileges do not operate until there is a landing, raises the broad question, when do the privileges begin and where do they end? We can decide that for ourselves, but neither the United States, or Great Britain, or Japan, will consider themselves bound by it, excepting so far as it has force of reasoning, and comes within the law of "amity" if it comes at all.

Rev. Henry T. Cheever died in Worcester, Mass., on Feb. 13 last, at the age of 83. About the year 1840, he traveled about the South

Seas, and published several books, among them, "The Whale and His Captors," "The Island World of the Pacific," "Life and Religion in the Sandwich Islands." He was a brother of the unrelenting abolitionist Rev. George B. Cheever, who was mobbed by the pro-slavery party, on several occasions. In 1845, if we remember correctly, a large coarse print was received in this town from Salem, Mass., which represented "Deacon Giles Distillery." A still was represented, and the workmen were devils, with horns, hoops and tails. These devils ran the still, gathered the rum, and put it in bottles. But the faces were those of many of the most respectable citizens of Salem. Geo. B. Cheever, the author of the picture, was a fanatic in the temperance cause, and tried in this way to help it. He was tried and convicted for libel, and was imprisoned. Among the prominent leaders of the anti-slavery movement, he took rank, with Garrison, Wendell Phillips and May.

Apropos of the discussion in various foreign journals as to the possibility of producing hybrid sugar canes by grafting and budding, H. M. Whitney, in the Planters' Monthly for March, gives facts obtained from personal experience. While Mr. Whitney was connected with the sugar business in 1877-78 he succeeded in grafting the Lohaina cane with the common potato cane grown by natives in the uplands. The result was a superior cane for higher altitudes now known as "Whitney Cane," or "Yellow Bamboo." In this incident we find still another argument in favor of a Government experiment station. Time and again we find the advocates of new agricultural industries overwhelmed by the cry: "It can't be done." Yet every once in a while we see incidents cropping up that prove that many of these impossibilities can be accomplished. How much more might be done if the Bureau of Agriculture were given land and money to work with, thus guaranteeing systematic and progressive experiments for the direct benefit of our smaller agricultural industries.

Charles Edward Stowe, a son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has given public notice that he and his sisters will erect a suitable monument over their mother's grave. He also makes the following sensible request to the public: "No more useless or unsightly way of wasting money, generally speaking, is known to man than that which finds expression in the statue nuisance. There are many ways of doing honor to the memory of a person like Mrs. Stowe much more in keeping with her character. If anything is to be done, why could not money be raised to found a Harriet Beecher Stowe Scholarship at Hampton, Fisk, or Tuskegee? Such a memorial would, I know, be quite in keeping with my mother's taste, and far more useful to man and honoring to God than some brazen monstrosity scowling the unfortunate beholder out of countenance from its ugly granite pedestal. The ordinary bronze statue ought to be regarded as a terrible penalty to be inflicted only on great offenders against society, like Adam, Captain Kidd, or Benedict Arnold."

The Literary Digest, in reviewing the opinions expressed by the American press on the Arbitration Treaty, makes interesting extracts from the Irish, French, Spanish and German-American papers. Almost without exception the Irish-American papers condemn the measure from beginning to end. The French and Spanish speak in an indifferent manner, taking the position that the treaty is an experiment that there is no harm in trying. The German-American organs seem to be about evenly divided, with possibly a narrow ma-

ajority in favor. There is nothing surprising in this review. To make the average Irishman believe that Great Britain can be honest in the arbitration of any matter would be to accomplish a seven days wonder. The simple fact that Great Britain is mentioned is enough to make the Irishman mad. While the French, Spanish and Germans are not lovers of Great Britain, they are not so blinded by prejudice that they cannot see some possible good coming out of general arbitration.

We give in another column a speech made by Senator Perkins of California in defense of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. Notwithstanding the Senator from California is reported as being at the present time an enemy of reciprocity, the statements which he made before the Senate in 1894 hold good today and we know of no good reason why Mr. Perkins should "change his views." The same line of argument taken up at the present time would show still larger sums of money flowing into American pocketbooks through the kindly medium of Hawaiian reciprocity.

INDIA RELIEF FUND.

W. W. Hall Will Forward Contributions From Hawaii.

W. W. Hall states that those desiring to contribute to the Indian famine relief fund can do so through the American Board. This organization is constantly receiving funds from all parts of the United States, and its agents in India see that the money is properly expended. Mr. Hall, as the American Board's representative in Hawaii will forward funds to the home office, where the money will be sent on its mission of relief to the starving inhabitants of India.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

MCKINLEY'S GIFTS

New Appointments for Foreign Countries.

Important Measures Not Signed by Cleveland—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Among the earliest appointments the most important already decided upon by President McKinley are the following:

John Hay, of Ohio, Ambassador to England; Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, Ambassador to France; Gen. William Draper, of Massachusetts, Ambassador to Germany; William R. Merriman, of Minnesota, Minister to Austria; Chas. G. Dawes, of Illinois, Controller of the Currency (where the "nickels" term expires); William M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, Consul General at London; John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, Consul General at Paris; Bellamy Storer, of Arkansas, possibly Minister to Mexico; William H. Hahn, of Ohio, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Colonel Russell, of McKinley's Ohio regiment, Commissioner of Pensions; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, an important secretaryship.

BILLS NOT SIGNED.

Sundry Measures Were Pocketed by Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The "pocketed" bills of the session of Congress ending yesterday which failed to become laws, because not signed by the President, exclusive of the four great appropriation bills, were 45 in number, of which 12 were private pension and relief bills, 12 bills to correct military records of individuals and 4 were local legislation for the District of Columbia.

The measures of general importance that reached the President and failed were:

- The sundry civil bill.
- The agricultural bill.
- The Indian appropriation bill.
- The deficiency bill, which did not reach the White House at all.
- The joint resolution to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the United States.
- The act setting apart certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific forest reserve, as a public park, to be known as Washington National Park.
- The act to permit the right of way through public lands for railroads, canals, etc.
- The act to repeal the timber culture laws.
- The act in regard to the delivery of letters in towns under certain conditions.
- To require patents to be issued to land settled under the act to provide for the settlement of the peninsula of Florida.
- The act to simplify the system of making sales in the Subsistence Department of the Navy.
- The act authorizing the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad Company to construct a railroad through Indian Territory.

MCKINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

First Meeting of New Administration. Bundles of Applications for Office.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley and his cabinet held their first formal meeting at 11 o'clock today. The meeting lasted just an hour. It was stated that no questions of importance came before the cabinet meeting, the remark being made that fortunately affairs in Cuba and Hawaii were unusually quiet at present. Huge bundles of applications for office were sent from the White House to the various departments today. They comprised some 10,000 in number and were received at Canton by Secretary Boyle. He had been hard at work on them in advance instead of waiting for the deluge of applications now coming in.

House Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The caucus of the House Republicans on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., will lack the usual element of interest. It will be held to nominate the House officials of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which will convene in extraordinary session on the following Monday, and, so far as can be learned, the present official list will be nominated without opposition. It was reported several weeks ago that the Illinois delegation would present a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms in opposition to Mr. Russell, but the purpose seems to have been abandoned. There has been no suggestion of a candidate in opposition to Mr. Russell or of other officers, excepting that of Sergeant-at-Arms.

The call for the Democratic caucus has not been issued. There are three candidates for the Speakership—Messrs. Richardson and McMillin of Tennessee and Bailey of Texas.

BRITISH COMMENTS.

Newspaper Opinions on King George's Action.

LONDON, March 9.—The Times in an editorial this morning upon the reply of Greece to the powers, considers that she advances no convincing arguments why they should not execute their threats of coercion.

The Daily News thinks that the reply furnishes a reasonable basis for further negotiations. It is stated that Admiral Canivaro of the Italian fleet, and in command of the combined squadrons, proposed as a first step in the event of a peace treaty from Greece, that all the powers should recall their Ministers from Athens. Probably it would be decided to enforce the peaceful blockade applying only to vessels under the Greek flag. These would not be confiscated, but detained until the blockade was raised.

Much is hoped in the way of a solution of the difficulty from Lord Salisbury's visit to the Queen, and the influence of the royal family and its relations upon King George.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION.

In Behalf of Cretan Liberty and European Peace.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons today Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the Government for a promise that the British forces should not be used against the Greeks before Parliament was consulted. Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, declined to pledge the Government to the course suggested by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, but said that the Ministers wished Parliament to be consulted in the matter, and in full sense of the responsibility, and in behalf of Cretan Liberty and European peace.

Both the Foreign Office and the Ad-

miralty were open all night. Lord Salisbury remained at the office late receiving the French, German and Russian Ambassadors, and later at night important dispatches were received from him at his house in Arlington street. Queen Victoria is taking a direct personal part in watching the policy of Great Britain in this emergency, as she did in the German crisis 14 months ago. She summoned Lord Salisbury to Windsor on Monday for consultation, and it is evident that she may delay her departure for the Riviera, which was fixed for Wednesday.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The kernel of the situation is the fact, inexplicable to everybody here, that Russia is pursuing Greece with terrible vindictiveness."

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that much anxiety is felt there lest Great Britain should refuse to join in coercing Greece. As yet, Austria, Germany and Russia, the only three of the six great powers that have assented to the propositions made by the foreign admirals in Cretan waters, which imply a severe blockade of the coasts of Greece. The correspondent adds that the vessels of the Greek Navy, which are going to Volo Harbor, are put under strict surveillance.

MRS. BECHER DEAD.

Venerable Widow of Great Pulpit Orator.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at 10:32 o'clock a. m., today, the tenth anniversary of the death of her famous husband. Mrs. Beecher had been sinking steadily since Saturday noon, and during the 24 hours preceding her demise had been unconscious. William Beecher, one of her sons, reached Stamford Saturday evening, and remained until last night, when he left for New York. At the bedside this morning were gathered Mr. Scoville, his wife, the daughter of Mrs. Beecher, who was her nurse, and Mrs. Bullard, a niece of Mrs. Beecher.

The funeral arrangements, which were practically completed tonight, will include private services at the residence of Rev. Mr. Scoville on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning the remains will be taken to Brooklyn, and from 10 a. m. to noon they will lie in state in Plymouth Church. At 2 p. m. public funeral services will be held in Plymouth Church under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Mrs. Beecher was born in Sutton, Mass., on August 15, 1812, her father being Dr. Beecher, who was later an eminent physician. There were seven sons and daughters in the family. One brother, Rev. Ebenezer Bullard, and a sister, the wife of Dr. Bones, of New York, survive. Miss Bullard became the wife of Henry Ward Beecher on August 3, 1837, just prior to the ordination of the bridegroom, who became the foremost pulpit orator and one of the most notable figures of his time. Mrs. Beecher was mother of eight children, four of whom are now living, and a daughter, survive her. She contributed many articles to the magazines, principally reminiscences of her distinguished husband and discussions in the province of women.

STAR POINTER SOLD.

James F. Murphy, a Chicago Millionaire Bought a Racing Stallion.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Star Pointer, the famous racing stallion, was sold and resold at W. B. Fagis's sale at Madison Square Garden tonight. At the first sale the son of Brown Hal and Sweepstakes was knocked down to Denton Pease of Bronxville, N. Y., who bid \$12,000, \$1,000 less than the offer of James F. Murphy, of Chicago. When Pease came to the cashier's office his check was refused and the horse was again put up for sale. The bidding was started at \$10,000 and after a spirited contest between Mr. Murphy, of Boston, and James F. Murphy, of the Chicago millionaire, the bay stallion went to the latter for \$15,000. There were about 5,000 people present at the sale.

BRAM MUST HANG.

Mate of the Barkentine Herbert Fuller to be Executed on June 18th.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—The sentence of death has been pronounced upon Thomas Mead Bram, convicted of the murder of Capt. Charles I. Nash, of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, June 18th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., is set as the time for the execution by hanging. When asked if he had anything to say, Bram made a short address to the Court, protesting his innocence, and closed with the words: "They will be done."

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Rebels Lose Two Hundred Men in an Engagement.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A dispatch to the Herald says: Large groups of rebels appeared between San Mateo and Marikina, close to Manila yesterday. They were pursued by Lieutenant Colonel J. Minnie, who caused them to lose 200 men. The rebels tried to force an entrance into the province of Nueva Ecija, but dispersed and returned to the hills.

Papal Delegate for Canada.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Government has been officially apprised of the appointment of Mgr. Merrydelval, private secretary to Pope Leo XIII., as delegate to Canada. It came in the following message received last Saturday night: "The apostolic delegate, Mgr. Merrydelval, starts soon for Canada. The Pope desires it to be known that he is despatching one so closely attached to his person, he gives exceptional assurance of his special personal interest in the religious welfare of Canada." (Signed) C. RUSSELL.

Transvaal Investigation.

LONDON, March 9.—The inquiry by the Parliamentary Committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed this morning in Westminster Hall. Public interest in the matter has lapsed since the examination of Colonel Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and the self-confessed instigator of the scheme, is completed. There were but a few persons present today, and the evidence presented was of no particular interest.

Optum Bill Sign.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Among the bills signed by the President before noon yesterday was one amending the tariff act so as to authorize the sale of forfeited domestic smoking opium.

Col. Hay in London.

LONDON, March 6.—Col. John Hay is expected to assume his duties at the United States Embassy at Easter. He has taken the Earl of Clarendon's house, 5 Carlton House terrace, from April 6th. This is next to the residence of Mrs. John W. Mackay.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Discussed by Board in its Regular Session Yesterday.

In the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners yesterday, there were present Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Deputy Inspector General Scott, Professor Alexander and W. A. Bowen. In the absence of Minister Cooper at the quarantine station, Professor Alexander acted as chairman of the meeting. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The application of Miss Finckler to come to Honolulu to remain one day over the regular Easter vacation, was granted.

The blanks of Mr. Mills, school agent at South Kona, arranged with the special design of keeping tabs on the truant officers, were accepted by the board, and the secretary instructed to notify Mr. Mills to that effect.

A petition from Puuhue, Hawaii, asking for the appointment of a teacher for that place, was read. In this the residents offered to furnish a school room. The offer was accepted, and by vote, it was decided that the matter of appointing a teacher and fixing salary for same, be referred to the teachers' committee.

Mr. Scott reported that Mr. Austin had accepted the appointment to Hanalepe, Kauai, and that work in the new place would begin on April 1st.

A communication from Superintendent of Public Works Rowell, telling of the completion of the school house at Kahuku, this island, and the acceptance of the same, was read. The board voted that the matter of appointment of a teacher for the new school be left with the Teachers' Committee.

Professor Alexander reported that he had found through investigation that there was a large number of young children of school age in Palama who should be sent to school at once. The board instructed Mr. Scott to look into the matter thoroughly, to find out the opportunities for a school building at that place, and to report as soon as possible. At 4:15 p. m. board adjourned.

SUGGESTION TO CHRISTIAN.

"Diogenes" Presents Saying of John Wesley.

MR. EDITOR—I recommend this saying of John Wesley to the Christians of Honolulu:

"I need not be guilty of lying to be guilty of Evil Speaking; for, if I tell my neighbor's fault or folly, known or reported, when I am under no necessity of telling it, I am guilty of Evil Speaking." DIAGENES.

Honolulu, March 16, 1897.

ARE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Immigrants at Quarantine Inspected by Dr. Kobayashi.

It has been reported among the Japanese residents during the past few days that the men and women at quarantine were seriously ill and were denied the services of a physician. When the report reached Marshal Brown, he immediately sent for Dr. Kobayashi, the celebrated Japanese physician, and requested him to accompany Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and Official Interpreter Chester A. Doyle to the quarantine station and make a thorough investigation of the physical condition of the Japanese there and report.

The three gentlemen visited the station together yesterday afternoon, and Dr. Kobayashi personally inspected each immigrant with the result that one was found suffering from beri beri, another with earache and a third with stomachache. The health of the balance of the immigrants was found to be unusually good, and they expressed themselves as being well housed and well fed. This report dispels the rumor of sickness and dissatisfaction.

Marshal Brown has specially engaged Dr. Kobayashi to look after these people, professionally, during the time they are in quarantine.

U. S. S. MARION HERE.

Comes to Relieve the Alert Which Leaves Saturday.

At about noon yesterday the U. S. S. Marion, Greene commander, came into port and anchored in naval row alongside the U. S. S. Alert. The Marion sailed from San Diego, Cal., on February 27th, and was consequently 19 days in coming. The Marion started out under steam, but as soon as she got into the trades she sailed. The tugboat Eleu went out and towed her into port. The Marion was here several years ago, and comes this time to relieve the U. S. S. Alert. She is an old boat and has 155 bluejackets and 24 marines, besides the officers. She has 1 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle, 6 9-inch smooth-bore cannon, 1 60-pounder and a number of smaller pieces aboard. Following is a complete list of her officers:

Commander, James G. Greene; Lieutenant commander, J. K. Cogswell; Lieutenants, E. F. Quailrough, H. M. Dombrough, F. W. Kellogg, W. C. P. Muir, J. M. Ellicott; ensign, C. J. Lang; chief engineer, W. H. Nauman; past assistant paymaster, T. H. Hicks; first lieutenant, L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C.; surgeon, C. P. Bagg; gunner, R. Sommers; boatswain, S. R. Holland; sailmaker, M. P. Barr; carpenter, B. F. Markham; pay clerk, G. F. Southgate.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, March 6.—3 3-16c.

Turkish towels are selling in Ehlers' store at a dollar a dozen.

Middle-aged man desires a position as bookkeeper or storekeeper on plantation.

The engagement of Miss Grace Dickey to Mr. Harry Waterhouse has been announced.

Sealed tenders are called for by the Board of Health for furnishing beef cattle to the leper settlement.

President and Mrs. Dole gave an attractive dinner to Miss McGrew and Dr. C. B. Cooper at their Waikiki home last evening.

A new iron safe was sent to C. H. Bishop of Lihue by the W. G. Hall yesterday. Business is picking up on the Garden Isle.

During the illness of Mr. Liebenroth, Mr. J. H. Walker will occupy the position of advertising solicitor for the Gazette Company.

For the past 25 years the Hollister Drug Company has tried to please the public. A glance at their busy store will show that they have pleased.

A local in the Advertiser of a recent issue referred to a rumor that the employees of the post office would henceforth be seen with uniforms on their

AWARDED.

Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

manly forms. Now the rumor has come to be fact, and the post office employees will from now on have to be known as the boys in gray.

Owing to Yokohama, Japan, being an infected port, the Board of Health will quarantine all vessels and passengers for a period of 18 days from the date of leaving that port.

It is understood that Mr. W. G. Irwin will go to Kilauea, Kauai, soon to look into the matter of a wire landing at that place similar to the ones now in use along the Hawaii coast.

The British residents of the islands through H. B. M. Commissioner Hawes will make an effort to have the diamond jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria reign. It will occur June 20.

Business is not "generally dull with men who resort to printer's ink to let the world know what is offered for sale." W. W. Dimond reports almost holiday trade in solid silver, cut glass and Royal Worcester ware.

The Keauhou route to the Volcano is a thing of the past. The Inter-Island Company has abandoned the scheme and Mr. Ena will not go up to investigate into the condition of the landing and the short cut to Kilauea's burning fires.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island and public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen this to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Pens, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked, And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.

A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY TO PLAY! EASY TO BUY!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evidenced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 2, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1897

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Makahou, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday ... Mar 26 Friday ... Aug. 30

*Tuesday ... Apr. 6 *Tuesday ... Aug. 31

Friday ... Apr. 16 *Friday ... Sep. 10

Tuesday ... Apr. 27 Tuesday ... Sep. 21

*Friday ... May 7 *Friday ... Oct. 1

Tuesday ... May 18 *Tuesday ... Oct. 12

Friday ... May 28 *Friday ... Oct. 22

*Tuesday ... June 8 *Tuesday ... Nov. 2

Friday ... June 18 *Friday ... Nov. 13

Tuesday ... June 29 Tuesday ... Nov. 23

*Friday ... July 9 *Friday ... Dec. 3

Tuesday ... July 20 *Tuesday ... Dec. 14

Friday ... July 30 Thursday ... Dec. 23

*Tuesday ... Aug. 10

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makahou and Kaula the same day; Makana, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ... Mar. 26 Tuesday ... Aug. 17

Friday ... Apr. 2 Friday ... Aug. 27

Tuesday ... Apr. 13 Tuesday ... Sep. 7

Friday ... Apr. 23 Friday ... Sep. 17

Tuesday ... May 4 Tuesday ... Sep. 23

Friday ... May 14 Friday ... Oct. 3

Tuesday ... May 25 Tuesday ... Oct. 19

Friday ... June 4 Friday ... Oct. 29

Tuesday ... June 15 Tuesday ... Nov. 9

Friday ... June 25 Friday ... Nov. 19

Tuesday ... July 6 Tuesday ... Nov. 30

Friday ... July 16 Friday ... Dec. 10

Tuesday ... July 27 Tuesday ... Dec. 21

Friday ... Aug. 6 Friday ... Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage, road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

L. E. ROSE, President.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for from S. Francisco San Francisco or or Vancouver. Vancouver.

1897. 1897.

On or about On or about

Belgie ... Mch 20 Rio Janeiro. Mar 23

Australia ... Mch 30 Warrimoo ... Mar 24

Coptic ... Apr 8 Monowai ... Apr 1

Mariposa ... Apr 8 Gaelic ... Apr 3

SUPREME COURT.

Decision Handed Down Remanding Japanese Immigrants.

FREE LABORERS WERE ALIENS

Cannot Change Decision of Collector General.

Proceedings of Collector Are of Executive Nature—Act Does Not Discriminate.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The habeas corpus case in the Supreme Court attracted fully as much attention yesterday as on the first day. Again the Court room was filled with expectant Japanese, who patiently waited through the long morning for the Court to render a decision. But no decision was rendered yesterday. It will not be made known until 10 o'clock this morning when the Court will again convene.

There was but one session of the Court yesterday on the case, the morning session. Before adjourning at 12 o'clock the Court announced that if it was pleasing to both parties, the next case, that of the Japanese contract laborers, would be taken up at once, so that if one had any bearing on the other the Court might be able to come to a decision without asking for more testimony. Both sides agreed that the second case would be on exactly the same argument as the first, and the Court then decided that it would be unnecessary to argue the second case. The first case is the one just argued, that of the free laborers, who claim they are not paupers. The second is similar, but there are concerned in it only the Japanese who showed contracts, claiming that on the strength of these contracts they had ability to maintain themselves for three years. The Government claims that the cases have been decided, and that the Collector General's decision is final. If the Court sustains their position, then the cases will be dismissed. If the Court decides against their claims, then each case must be argued and testimony brought in.

On the opening of the argument yesterday morning, Minister Cooper insisted that Messrs. Kinney and Ballou show their authority to act for the Japanese confined in the quarantine buildings. Mr. Kinney replied that, under the habeas corpus act, any one could apply in their behalf, and the Judge who granted the writ must be assumed to have inquired into their authority. If any was needed, Minister Cooper said that when the Japanese asked permission to communicate with counsel, it would consent. Mr. Kinney replied that the men had been, and were now locked up so that they could not communicate with any outside persons, and therefore could not reach counsel, or any one else. Minister Cooper then said that Mr. Kinney had formerly warned every one against Japanese immigration, but now he was taking the opposite stand, and was attempting to force them into the country against the wishes of the Government. He questioned Mr. Kinney's motive in making his change.

Mr. Kinney replied that his conduct was perfectly consistent; that he was as much opposed to indiscriminate immigration as anyone, but he was not now trying, nor would he try to keep the Japanese out of the country as the Minister was, by the misuse of the judicial powers.

Minister Cooper then proceeded to contradict the allegations set up in the traverse. He characterized Mr. Kinney's argument as an assault upon the Government. He denied any intention, or act of bad faith on his own part or on the part of the proper officers who had acted in this case. Mr. Kinney objected to a specific denial, as the Minister was not on the stand and could not be cross-examined. He held that for the sake of argument the allegations were assumed to be true, and that the only question at issue was whether or not the findings of the Deputy Collector, that the immigrants were disqualified from landing was conclusive and could not be reviewed by the Court. The Court ruled that it was hardly proper orally to raise the question of the traverse. The Court sustained Mr. Kinney in his views.

Minister Cooper then argued that the treaties which allowed counsel to those from other countries applied only to citizens, not to aliens, as were these men at quarantine. He said that the burden of proof was on them to show why they should be admitted. He cited American authority to show that under the act of 1891 the decision of the Inspector of Immigration was final. He also quoted English cases showing that the mere possession of \$50 did not insure entrance into a country, that the inspectors had authority to prevent them from entering if they were undesirable immigrants or aliens.

Mr. W. R. Castle followed Minister Cooper. He said that there were two propositions before the Court. One was the finality of the Inspector's decision, and the other whether or not the Court is bound by treaties with other nations. He thought that only in the case of fraud could the Court review the decision of the Inspector. With this exception the Court could not go behind the return. He pointed out that the decisions cited by the petitioners' counsel were made in the United States prior to the last immigration law of 1891, that since that law was passed, the Courts held that Congress had given the determination of the immigrants' qualifications entirely to an executive officer. The Hawaiian law was similar to the American law. He cited also the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Congress has the power to override treaties. If the law is a law overriding the treaty, with

Japan, it found the best precedent in the example of the United States. Mr. Ballou followed, citing authorities on the point of an attorney's right to petition for the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Magoon, also, made a brief argument. Some discussion took place regarding the effect of the decision of the Court on the status of the proceedings. The Court said it would decide the principles involved, and then apply the principles in detail to the case. The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock today.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday morning in the case of Taku et al., free laborers. The Court room was crowded at 10 o'clock, when the Court convened, and the interest was intense. The decision dismissed the petition in both cases and remanded the petitioners.

The opinion is prefaced by the incorporation of the petition, signed by S. M. Ballou, to the effect that the petitioners were qualified to enter and locate in Hawaii under the treaty now existing between the Emperor of Japan and the Republic of Hawaii. The petitioners represented that they had bona fide possession of not less than \$50; that upon their arrival they were severally examined by a duly authorized inspector. They further allege that ever since their arrival they had been unjustly restrained and deprived of their several liberties, which they were entitled to enjoy under the existing treaty between Japan and Hawaii; that the Collector General threatened to deport them to Japan. The usual prayer is added.

The opinion is as follows: "The return made by the Collector General of Customs, among other things, alleges that 'it does not appear on the petition that S. M. Ballou had any authority to petition for any of the said petitioners for whom a writ of habeas corpus had been asked.' The traverse to the return, also signed by Mr. Ballou, alleges that 'all access to said petitioners and all communication from them being purposely shut off by respondent, no direct authorization from them was possible, but that S. M. Ballou being retained with W. A. Kinney by friends of the petitioners on shore to bring this suit, has assumed to act in their behalf as aforesaid in accordance with law.'

"It will be seen that the petitioners are the Japanese immigrants in question, and yet they do not sign nor swear to the petition. If the petition is intended to be Mr. Ballou's on behalf of the Japanese who are alleged to be restrained of their liberty, he should have made himself the petitioner. Our statute allows a petition for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus to be 'signed by the party for whose relief it was intended or by some person in his behalf.' So far as we know the authority of the person to make a petition in behalf of a party alleged to be in restraint has never been questioned or demanded to be known. By the common law a mere stranger had no right to come into Court and ask that a party who makes no affidavit and who is not suggested to be so coerced as to be incapable of making one, may be brought upon habeas corpus. But it is enough that the application by whomsoever presented shows probable ground to suspect that the person in whose behalf it is made is suffering an involuntary and wrongful restraint or imprisonment. No legal relation is now held to be necessary between the prisoner and the applicant for the writ. This is the view laid down by Hurd on Habeas Corpus, p. 211.

"The failure to state the fact that the person for whom relief is sought, is under disability through coercion to make or authorize the application, would not be sufficient ground, after the issuance of the writ, upon which to dismiss the writ or remand the party alleged to be wrongfully restrained, yet it is desirable to put this allegation in the petition. The writ having issued, the presumption is that the Justice was satisfied that either the application was authorized, or that there was reasonable ground to suspect that the persons in whose behalf the application was made were suffering involuntary and wrongful restraint."

The return of the Collector General of Customs then follows. This return shows that the petitioners were natives of Japan and aliens; that upon their arrival in Honolulu they were removed to the quarantine station and there subjected to an examination by the Deputy Collector General of Customs to ascertain their qualifications for entering this country. It was decided that all the petitioners were not entitled to land, because they were aliens and lacked the necessary qualifications required by law for landing. It was then decided that they should be held to await the return of the steamer that they might be deported.

The decision of the Court continues. A lengthy traverse to the return was presented for the petitioners by Mr. Ballou, which substantially denies that any legally conducted examination of the right of these Japanese to land was made by the Deputy Collector or that any legal decision thereon was made. It is claimed in argument that the Court should inquire into the proceedings, in order to ascertain if the statute relating to the landing of aliens in the Hawaiian Islands (Act 66 of the Laws of 1894) was complied with. Counsel urge that the decision alleged in the return is not final, because it was not communicated to these Japanese and therefore they have had no opportunity to appeal therefrom to the Collector General as by the statute allowed. They also claim that the decision is not binding, because no opportunity was allowed these Japanese of consulting counsel, and that this was in derogation of their rights under the treaty of Hawaii with Japan, which provides that Japanese subjects may remain and reside in the Hawaiian Islands enjoying at all times the same privileges as may be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation, one of which privileges is as set forth in the treaty with Spain for instance that they shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in the pursuit and defense of their rights in every instance and degree of jurisdiction established by the laws of the United States, and shall be at liberty under any law to employ lawyers and agents or agents from any class whom

they may see fit to authorize or act in their name."

"These treaty provisions, as it seems to us, do not require that aliens be allowed counsel in cases of examination under the immigration act in question, for the reason that they refer only to persons while resident in the Hawaiian Islands, and not to those who, like the aliens in question, have not yet landed in these Islands, and also for the reason that these treaty provisions apply only to judicial proceedings. As we shall see later on, the proceedings under the Act in question to be conducted by the Deputy Collector, are of an executive and not judicial nature. It is not contended here that the Act in question is in conflict with the treaty with Japan, this Act making no discrimination between subjects of other countries.

"There being nothing in the treaty to invalidate the Act itself, or the action taken by the Deputy Collector, it remains to consider whether the statute has been complied with. Upon this point we are greatly assisted by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, made under an Act of Congress, passed on March 3, 1891, from which our statute was for the most part taken. Both statutes exclude certain classes of undesirable persons, and confer upon certain executive officers the duty of inspecting all alien passengers and deciding upon their right to land in the respective countries, that is, the authority to pass upon the question whether they are within the prohibition."

The Court then quotes at length from the decisions of the United States Court in which it has been decided that Congress gave a "discretionary power to an officer, to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of certain facts," and "he is made sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts, and no other tribunal, unless expressly authorized by law to do so, is at liberty to re-examine or controvert the sufficiency of the evidence on which he acted." Under these decisions "the proper inspection officers are required to go on board any vessel bringing alien immigrants and to inspect and examine them, and may for this purpose remove and detain them on shore without such removal being considered a landing, and shall have power to administer oaths, and to take and consider testimony touching the right of such aliens to enter the United States."

The Court, in its decision, sums up the decisions of the United States Supreme Court as follows: "When the law has conferred to a special tribunal the authority to hear and determine certain matters in the course of its duties, the decision of that tribunal within the scope of its authority is conclusive upon all others."

"It is contended that the decision of the Deputy Collector of Customs is not final because not announced to the petitioners, so that they might appeal. Having held that the decision is a refusal to admit them to land is an executive function, formal notice of the decision to the petitioners is not essential to its validity. We as a Court do not know whether the decision may not have been announced to them by this time. The failure to announce the decision is not ground to discharge them from the restraint they are undergoing."

"In a case, in re Chin Yuen Siang, a United States Circuit Judge held that the Act of 1891 'left nothing for the Court to inquire into, save only whether petitioner is an alien and whether the Collector has made a decision. On this latter point, the return, in which he states that he has decided adverse to admission, is conclusive. Even if he had not so decided when the writ was applied for, the signing of such a return is itself a decision.' The opinion of the Deputy Collector cannot be inquired into by this Court."

Mr. W. R. Castle then moved that both petitions be dismissed, and the petitioners be remanded to the Collector General. The Court so ordered.

FINANCIER TALKS.

Proposes Alloy Coin of Gold and Silver.

MR. EDITOR.—As man early learns to covet gold and silver, he would give other commodities for these metals, and again might be induced to part with them in exchange for some needed thing. In this way the metals came to be "mediums of exchange." In the early bartering stage the metals were treated as other commodities, but as civilization advanced and governments became established, to facilitate exchange, kings would stamp pieces of metal with their weight and the seal of the government as attest. Metal in such pieces is money. It was found that the relative value of the two metals was about 15 to 1; that is, one pound of gold was worth about fifteen and one-half pounds of silver. So the metals were coined and by law made interchangeable at that ratio. But the commercial value of the metals varies in accordance with natural laws of trade. Though the metal is coined into money, it does not prevent its being sold in the arts, or for jewelry, or when gold, he might wish to obtain it to exchange his silver money for gold money. Governments have found it as useless to say one pound of gold shall be worth just so much silver, the world over, as to say one bushel of wheat shall be worth just so many potatoes the year round.

Though readily conceding that both metals should be used as lawful money, metals being unable to regulate their relative value, some nations employ but one, in some others where both are used gold is the standard, and large sums may be required to be paid in gold, while silver is a legal tender for small amounts. This latter arrangement works an injustice to the business man who receives money in small amounts and has large bills to pay. Receiving silver money, and possibly being required to pay gold, he must obtain the gold of banks, who thus have an opportunity of "cornering" the merchant by "cornering" gold. To employ but one metal as money does not prevent a legitimate market. The use of a metal as money gives it a market which it otherwise would not enjoy, and by creating a greater demand increases its value. Both gold and silver are natural money metals, each should have the privilege of coinage in civilized nations.

It being impossible to keep the relative value of the two metals uniformly the same, yet desiring to use both as money, the right way for the nations to settle the matter is to make an alloy of the two metals, the proportion of the metals in the alloy to be nearly as found on the market at the present time. A "double standard" of this kind would have an advantage similar to that gained by using two metals in a medium for bartering. It would be a coin consisting of four hundred Troy grains of silver and thirty-five grains of gold. This would be the ratio of 16 to 1, and with the gold in the alloy being nearly as found on the market, a coin of this kind would be worth in value about two dollars United States money, or the standard coin in use of twenty times the value, better, better, which may be better for

an international monetary unit. This seems to be the only tenable basis for the theory. As a theory it certainly has few objectionable features, and much can be urged in its favor. FINANCER.

On the morning of Feb. 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. Sold all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers," but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers;" in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

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Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

ABOUT BIKES.

An ex-dealer in wheels is credited with saying, "a man can buy one of fifty bicycles and not make a mistake." What he meant to infer was, that the material from which the Black Manufacturing Company constructs the Tribune bicycles is so uniformly perfect; that the workmanship is of such a superior character, that out of fifty wheels, one is as good as another.

The '97 model Tribune has three improvements over those of '96. The upper frame tubing is constructed of 1 1/8 inch steel and the seat post is one inch tubular, and is secured by a clasp. The advantages of these changes are manifest to every rider of a wheel. The sprocket chain has a recently patented improvement owned by the Black Company, and not found on any other wheel, and the pedal shank is made longer than before, an improvement easily recognized.

Price of '97 models for lady or gentleman \$110; model of '96 \$100.

The "Stormer" is a new and beautiful wheel just introduced here, but a favorite in the States. Our price \$75, model of '97 and the cheapest high grade wheel on the market.

New "Zimmy" wheels complete in every particular, same style and quality as that ridden by the great Zimmerman -- \$45 each. We have also a full stock of wheelman's requisites. Our perfect bicycle shoe we now sell at \$3, former price \$4. Bicycle Lamps, Saddles, Wooden Handle Bars, Tire Pumps.

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Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

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Hawaiian Planters' Monthly.

M. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Contents for March, 1897. Notes on Current Topics. Beet and Cane Sugars—Live and Let Live. Successful Grafting of Sugar Cane. Hawaiian National Finances and Population. Fertilizer Control. The Outlook for Coffee. Profit Sharing. Sugar Review for 1896. The Sugar Industry in British Guiana for 1896. Cash or Credit. Labor on Plantations—A Plea for the Abolition of Penal Contracts.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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SECOND CHAPTER

Japanese Meet and Discuss Court's Action.

WILL APPEAL TO JAPAN

Meeting Was Orderly in Every Particular.

Another Investigation Being Made. Consul General Shimamura Makes Demand.

The result of the deliberations of the justices of the Supreme Court yesterday remanding the Japanese back to the Collector General was not a surprise to those who were familiar with the case and the determination with which the officials were working.

The report of the justices flew over the city like wild fire and the people wondered what was coming next. By an understanding between Ministers Cooper and Shimamura those gentlemen accompanied by their secretaries, Marshal Brown and Interpreter C. A. Doyle and a representative of the Advertiser were taken to quarantine in the Foreign Office boat. On arrival the party was met by the police guards. Minister Cooper began an investigation into the individual cases of the men and women at the station. Among the lot he found thirty who were here under contracts for service with Theo. H. Davies & Co. Another case was that of a man and wife who had lived here for two years and then returned to Japan. Minister Cooper believed they were eligible after learning that they were to go back to Pauulu plantation.

The Minister conducted his investigation privately in the fumigating house and as he did not complete it before dark he left with the understanding that it would be renewed to-day. At 3 p. m. Consul General Shimamura, through his attorney, A. S. Humphries, made a demand upon the minister for an investigation on his part, to begin as soon as Minister Cooper had finished. Whether this request will be granted or not will be known this morning as Minister Cooper has the matter under consideration.

In speaking of the release of thirty Japanese from quarantine yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kinney said: "The Kobe Immigration Company had an approved contract for that number of laborers and they were given permission to select them from those at the station. The release had nothing to do with the case tried in court. I know nothing further of the case and my connection with it ended in the court except that I will defend Messrs. Gallagher and Shimizu in the Police Court. As to what may be done after this I do not know. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision and that is the court of last resort."

While the officials were at quarantine station, the Japanese were not idle. Word was sent to clubs and clans throughout the city announcing a mass meeting to be held at the hall over Luce's auction rooms at Fort and Queen.

Long before the hour hundreds of little brown men flocked to the building and crowded it from mauka to makai walls. A sprinkling of white citizens were present and found places where they could. Interpreter Doyle fixed himself comfortably in a window so as to be easy of exit and a reporter for the Advertiser sat with him for the same purpose.

To get this point of vantage they had to walk on the narrow projection above the windows of the first floor, holding on the similar projection above where they walked. The feeling of the Japanese was in rather a high tension and great interest was paid to the various speakers. One young man in addressing the audience said:

"This is the first time we have been treated with the ignominy that characterizes treatment today. I am perfectly willing to give up my life for those people over in the quarantine station and if it is necessary, I am ready at any moment. (A drink of water was then taken and the harangue continued). When a man comes here he comes under the treaty and with the same rights as every one else. We have brought the country to what it is, we own it and we have a right here. If we commit an offense in our own country we get justice but here we are left to the decision of the collector of the port. These people here say they are going to send the Japanese at the station back to Japan. Are we going to let them go or not? We must stick to one another and help one another out in this grave matter and we will. (Great applause)."

Mr. Shiozawa followed: "I am not much of a speaker, and I apologize for my defects. Last time we had a meeting I apologized to you because the matter was in the hands of the Court and we could not well say anything. I thought at that time that we would not be decided against, but we have been, and now is our time to act. We are here to decide what we will do. (Then followed a history of the arrival of the Shinshu-Maru and subsequent events.) A lot of us went out to see our friends aboard, but we were not allowed even to go alongside the steamer. We couldn't even stand on the wharf. I had been promised from day to day that after the regular and added quarantine for the disease of German measles, the Japanese would be let out. Then it was hatched up that they must have \$50. Because they told the truth and said that they got the money from their fathers, they were rejected. The steamer's captain was applied for clearance papers and was promised that they would be forthcoming after the investigation. Then we were told all the Japanese had to get out of the country. I was denied all

communication whatsoever with the Japanese at the station.

K. Furuya, who acted as secretary, made a few remarks, in which he said: "I have made an effort to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Civilization tends to bring great good to a great number, but with this civilization comes the struggle for existence. In Hawaii, Japan is being discriminated against. First, by increasing the duty on sake to a point that it is practically prohibitory, and now the Government desires to exclude us from the shores of Hawaii. The white races in the world are arrayed against the yellow races. Take the United States as an example. When railroads were to be built, China was importuned to send her subjects to California to help out the promoters. But when the interests of the Chinese conflicted with the whites an exclusion act was passed. When the planters of Hawaii wanted laborers in 1886 the Labor Convention was effectually negotiated, and our people came here. Now our colony has grown and our interests conflict with those of white residents. This action of the Government is a step toward exclusion."

Mr. Watanabe, of the Hiroshima Immigration Company, suggested that the only course left for the Japanese in Hawaii was to appeal to the home Government. The laws of this country must be obeyed, and as justice could not be secured here the Government of Japan would protect its subjects.

Mr. Takezawa addressed the audience and cautioned those present against acts of violence. He said he had a deep interest in the matter, as deep as any one, but quiet must reign among Japanese citizens. He would present a resolution, which he hoped would be adopted. As the speaker read, he reviewed each clause separately, and explained it to the people present. Following is the interpretation:

"Whereas, We cannot find right reason for the action of the Government of Hawaii in refusing to permit the immigrants from the Shinshu-Maru to land here, and

"Whereas, According to the decision of the Supreme Court, the Japanese citizens of Hawaii are denied the protection of the law in their individual rights, and

"Whereas, This action of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is in contravention of the 'most favored nation clause' in its treaty with Japan, and

"Whereas, We consider that this action establishes a precedent for all future cases; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Japanese residents in Honolulu communicate through their Consul with the Government of Japan, stating the facts of the case and abide by the decision of the officials in Tokyo."

The resolution was adopted by the audience, and the following committee appointed to prepare it for transmission to Japan:

K. Kawasakio, U. Kobayashi, K. Ueda, S. Takemura, S. Kojima, K. Iwakami, K. Furuya, Dr. I. Mori, M. Chija, C. Shiozawa, A. Iwamoto, K. Watanabe, H. Mizuno, T. Masuda, B. Shimizu, S. Ozaki, H. Takezawa and G. Sato.

The committee will meet this afternoon and perfect the resolution. The following persons addressed the audience:

K. Watanabe, Tainaka, C. Shiozawa, Sumagao, Akazawa, Umura, Furuya, Takahashi, editor of Hawaii Shinpo.

JAPAN'S TREATY

Text of Document Now Under Discussion.

Obligations Assumed by Hawaiian Government and Japan.

Whereas, a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between His Majesty the King, and His Imperial Majesty the Tanno of Japan, was concluded at Yedo on the 19th day of August, 1871, which has been ratified by His Majesty the King, and His Imperial Majesty the Tanno of Japan, and the ratifications duly exchanged—which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

His Majesty the King, of the Hawaiian Islands, and His Imperial Japanese Majesty, the Tanno, being equally animated by the desire to establish relations of friendship between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty reciprocally advantageous, and for that purpose have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, His Excellency C. E. De Long, appointed and commissioned by His Majesty, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Hawaii, near the Government of His Majesty, the Tanno of Japan, and His Imperial Japanese Majesty, the Tanno, His Excellency Sawa Insanme Kiyowara Noliyoshe, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency Terachima Jusee Fugiwara Munemori, First Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, who having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which are found in good order, and in proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and His Imperial Japanese Majesty, the Tanno, their heirs and successors, and between their respective subjects.

Article II. The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, respectively, shall have the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted; they may remain and reside in any such ports and places respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, enjoying at all times the same privileges as may have been or may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation, paying at all times such duties

and taxes as may be exacted from the citizens or subjects of other nations doing business or residing within the territories of each of the high contracting parties.

Article III. Each of the high contracting parties shall have the right to appoint, if it shall seem good to them, a Diplomatic Agent, who shall reside at the seat of the Government of the respective countries, and Consuls and Consular Agents, who shall reside in the ports or places within the territories of the other where trade with other nations is permitted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the high contracting parties shall exercise all the authority and jurisdiction, and shall enjoy within the territories of the other all the rights and privileges, exemptions and immunities which now appertain or may hereafter appertain to Agents of the same rank of the most favored nations.

Article IV. It is hereby stipulated that the Hawaiian Government and its subjects, upon like terms and conditions, will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been or may hereafter be granted by His Majesty the Tanno of Japan, to the Government, citizens or subjects of any other nation.

Article V. The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by Hawaiian subjects of Japanese in any lawful capacity.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad, on application to the Governor of any open port.

Article VI. It is hereby agreed that such revision of this Treaty, on giving six months previous notice to either of the high contracting parties, may be made by mutual agreement, as experience shall prove necessary.

Article VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and by His Imperial Majesty the Tanno, and the ratifications exchanged at Yedo, the same day as the date of this Treaty, and shall go into effect immediately after the date of such exchange of ratifications.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

Done at the City of Yedo, this 19th day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, corresponding in Japanese date to the fourth day of the 7th month of the 4th year of Meiji.

(Signed)

C. E. DE LONG. [Seal.]
SAWA INSANME KIO-
WARA NOLIYOSHE. [Seal.]
TERACHIMA JUSEE
FUGIWARA MUNE-
MORI. [Seal.]

Now, all persons are hereby notified that the said Treaty is a part of the Law of this Kingdom, and is to be regarded as such.

[L. S.] CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office, September 27th, 1871.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Two Important Decisions From the Higher Court.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of William C. Weedon vs. Elizabeth B. Waterhouse, executrix of the will of J. T. Waterhouse, deceased, overruling the exception to the order of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, sustaining the demurrer and ordering judgment for defendant.

The case, reviewed, is this: J. T. Waterhouse entered into a contract on June 4, 1895, with William C. Weedon to pay him a salary of \$200 a month and a bonus of \$300 at the end of each year for three years. They both agreed that if a change was brought about in the business, provisions should be made for the protection of plaintiff's interests. Mr. Weedon accepted the conditions and served under it until the death of Mr. Waterhouse, on March 2, 1896, and served the defendant executrix of the will until July 1, 1896. Mrs. Waterhouse then sold the business and disclaimed all responsibility under the arrangement made by her husband.

The plaintiff entered a complaint for the recovery of the balance due him, as he claimed, from the selling of the business until the expiration of the three years' agreement. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that the declaration did not show sufficient cause for action; that the declaration showed no breach of the agreement; that the declaration was ambiguous. The demurrer was, by consent of the plaintiff, reserving his right to make exceptions, sustained, and judgment was rendered for the defendant and bill of exceptions filed and allowed.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that the contract terminated at the death of the employer; that during his lifetime there was no breach of contract, and that the obligation in the contract does not survive to the representative of the deceased employer. The "changes in the business" meant to be brought about during the lifetime of the employer, therefore there was no breach of contract. The Court therefore handed down its opinion.

In the case of A. Feek vs. Oahu Railway and Land Company, Judge Perry of the Circuit Court, handed down a decision on the demurrer. Feek claimed that the \$7,000, promised him by the defendant on certain conditions, had not been paid, although time had elapsed for carrying out those conditions. One of the conditions was that the line should be extended beyond Waiwae. The defendant had, it was claimed, refused to comply with those conditions.

The demurrer states that the promise of payment was made on the contingency, and the occurrence of the contingency was not stated.

The contention of the plaintiff was that this contingent agreement must be held as an absolute contract to extend the road. Counsel for the plaintiff cited cases to support their position. The Court decided that to hold that the defendant had covenanted to extend its line would be adding to an agreement a provision not intended. The Court therefore sustained the demurrer.

Among the botanical specimens collected by the Cornell scientific party in Greenland were some full grown forest trees less than three inches in height.

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The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.
For Pimples, Blackheads Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes,
For Red, Rough Hands Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends,
For Irritations of the Scalp with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

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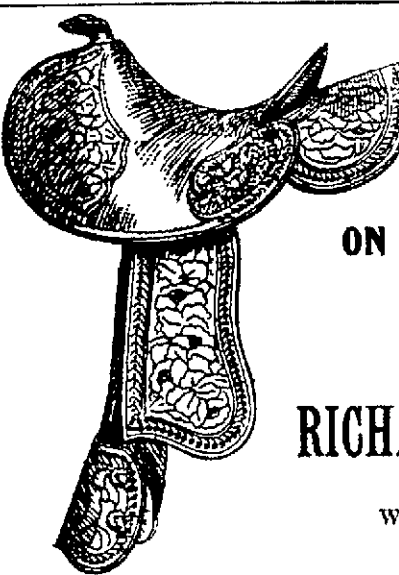
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The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Seas, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elia Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

STILL GOING ON

Immigrants Being Questioned by Minister Cooper.

CONSUL SHIMAMURA ON SCENE

New Girl Baby Appears at the Station.

Japanese Representative May Investigate as He Wishes—No Ban Put on His Work.

The investigation into the individual cases of the Japanese was continued personally by Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle yesterday. Chester A. Doyle officiated as interpreter. Mr. Igarashi, Japanese inspector was also present at the request of Minister Cooper. B. L. Marx, Stenographer took down the testimony.

Consul General Shimamura and his secretary were present during the morning session but in the afternoon they withdrew and, together with the representatives of several immigration companies, investigated on his own account. This was agreeable to Minister Cooper who informed the Consul that he was liberty to investigate privately or publicly and in any manner he wished. This is a refutation of a statement published that Mr. Shimamura declined to investigate on the terms imposed by Minister Cooper.

When Minister Cooper, Collector General Castle and party left in the afternoon, Consul Shimamura was still questioning the Japanese. The investigation on the part of the Government is conducted in a careful manner and slowly; not more than thirty were examined during the day. At the present rate it is not thought that the investigation can be finished before Sunday.

About 11 o'clock yesterday while one of the immigrants was being questioned, Officer Toma entered the room and announced that there was one more Japanese at the station than the tally sheet called for. Dr. Kobayashi, who was present immediately left the room and visited the quarters. It was a brand new girl baby born a few minutes before. The mother and child were removed at once to the hospital and attended by the physician. As the parents are Japanese and the child was born on what is, to a degree, Hawaiian soil and yet under the immigration laws it is no soil at all, and she was born under the quarantine flag, Chester Doyle is in a quandary to know what nationality the little tot may belong to. Mother and babe are doing well regardless of these difficulties.

At 9:30 this morning, Minister Cooper and his party will begin their day's work at the station and will remain through the day.

There was considerable talk on the streets regarding the outcome of the investigation. One gentleman, who claimed to have a straight tip, offered to wager \$100, even money, that not one of the Japanese now in quarantine would be forced to go back. The opinion generally expressed was to this same effect; not because the Japanese would resist any attempt to deport them, but because the Government is inclined to act in a manner which practically reverses the decision of the Court.

What foundation there is for the rumor cannot be found; it is doubtful if there is any, and conservative men are inclined to take the rumor as chaff. Two staunch supporters of the Government were talking over the situation yesterday afternoon. Said one of them:

"These almost daily investigations into the status of the immigrants is becoming painful, and shows weakness on the part of the Government. If the men are here illegally (and the Supreme Court decides that they are), by remanding them over to the Collector General, then they should be sent back. I am not in favor of excluding from Hawaii any one who has a legal right to come here, but I believe the Government should take prompt and decisive steps to keep out 500 Japanese who are brought here without possession of the right. The public does not consider that these people are entitled to the privilege because they have not complied with the law. If the Government will use its prerogative in this instance and return the rejected men, it will retain its friends."

"And," said the other, "if the decision of the Supreme Court, which gives the Government the right to act, is reversed by the Government itself, I would be in favor of having the entire National Guard act. Not to act at this time would show that the Government has no respect for itself or the wishes of the people who support it."

This shows the thoughts of a number of the citizens. Men of a certain political faith say the Japanese are being badly treated, and they should be allowed to land, but it is a strange fact that these same men are the ones who are damning the old Government and the planters for bringing to the Islands a class of citizens who, by low wages, have thrown Hawaiians and men of almost every other nationality out of employment.

"If the Japanese are more desirable citizens and stronger supporters of the Government than other classes in the Islands, let them stay. Hawaiians have been thrown out of employment by them and the Portuguese and other nations have felt their influence. The Japanese are a fine thing for the minister (Cooper) on whom they have been placed, but where does the white man get off?"

EXHAUSTING EXPERIENCE.

One of Steamer Waialeale's Boats Capsized at Kilauea.

By the James Makee yesterday morning came the news of what might have been a very disastrous accident at Kilauea early Tuesday morning in which Captain Parker, Purser Henry Crane and five of the native boat boys of the steamer Waialeale, were concerned. Captain Tullett of the James Makee tells the following story of the incident:

"The steamer Waialeale was at Kilauea on Tuesday morning. The winds were blowing hard and the sea was very rough. At about 5:30 o'clock, Captain Parker, Purser Crane and five boat boys put off for shore in a boat laden with freight for Kilauea. Upon drawing close to the landing, an immense wave came along and spread over the top of the boat like a great arch. The boat boys jumped for their lives but Parker and Crane were caught. The boat was dashed away upon the rocks and smashed to pieces while the two men were battling with the waves. The natives had already reached shore Crane cannot swim well and Parker went to his assistance, aiding him to the rocks. He himself was swept out again and it was quite a while before he was able to get ashore.

"In the meantime First Officer Mitchell was becoming very uneasy as the Captain's boat had failed to return after ample time. Putting some freight into the other boat he was about to lower it to go ashore when he saw something floating close by the steamer's side. This proved to be one of the mail bags taken in the first boat. Mitchell thought better of going and waited until it was light enough to see. Then he spied Captain Parker, Purser Crane and the boat boys on the bluff near to the landing. Parker cried out for Mitchell to take the steamer to Kilauea, a place about three miles distant from Kilauea. Here the men were taken aboard ship and the Waialeale put back to Kilauea.

"On Wednesday morning Captain Parker took the remaining boat and tried again to make shore but he struck the same luck. Before he knew it his boat was swamped but he soon had things righted again. In this last accident a box, supposed to contain a lot of dental instruments belonging to Dr. George Huddy, was lost.

"Crane was hurt but not badly. He may consider himself lucky that nothing worse than a badly scratched leg fell to his lot. None of the other men were hurt."

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. Downey, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 16.

Am bktn Kikikat, Cutler, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, March 17.

S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean, from Portland.

Am bk Highland Light, Lewis, from Nantaimo, B. C.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.

Thursday, March 18.

U. S. S. Marion, Greene, from San Diego.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Bennet, from Maui.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hay from Vancouver and Victoria.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 16.

Am bktn S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco, with load of sugar.

Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, for San Francisco, with load of sugar.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Ookala, Honolulu, Hakalau and Pohakamannu.

Stmr Helene, Fitzgerald, for Paauhau.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Bennett, for Olo-walu.

Wednesday, March 17.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Likelike, Nye, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, March 18.

Stmr Kaena, Smythe, for Wailua.

Stmr Iwailan, Gregory, for Lihala, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, for the Colonies.

S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean, for Japan.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Portland per S. S. Mount Lebanon, March 17. Mr. Adams and two in transit.

From Kapaa per stmr James Makee, Mar. 18. T. Wolff and 5 on deck.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Miowera, Mar. 18—Mr. and

McGindless and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Ketter and child, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Gehring, Irving, Burgess, Stowell, Davis, Toolbert, Gehring, Moquilham, Waldron and 11 through.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per bktn S. N. Castle, Mar. 16—Mrs. J. Lyett and child, Miss May Lyett and Frank Grace.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinau, Mar. 16—For the Volcano: J. H. Sears and wife, Miss E. Taylor, Miss Owles, H. S. Channing, Dr. W. F. Channing and P. Ogle and wife. For Hilo and way ports: Miss Cahill, Mrs. Friemann, Mrs. E. H. Ward, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, Miss Mary Hitchcock, Mrs. Sission, Miss Hattie Hitchcock, R. D. Brown, Capt. Fris, C. S. Desky, Thos. Blyth, Miss Wight, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, C. B. Reynolds, C. J. Fishel, Judge E. G. Hitchcock, J. L. Barker, C. H. Fairer, G. H. Angus, Mrs. Thos. Blyth and son, H. Eldarts, V. M. Fulcher, A. Potemkin, T. Lebedeff, Dr. N. Russel, C. Notley, Bro. Bertram, J. R. Wilson, Miss Bernard, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Mrs. W. Weight, A. Young, Miss B. Young, Miss Young and Miss M. Lishman.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Mar. 16—Rev. M. C. Harris, Mrs. Emma, Mrs. Anna Aina, John Winter, H. C. Ovenden, M. Decker, H. McCann, L. von Tempisky, J. H. Wodehouse, T. Matsuoaka, Miss Akana, Dr. Oliver, C. Niliukumi and R. S. Takada.

For Kauai, per stmr W. G. Hall, March 16—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Miss Rice, Thos. Hoffman, Captain McDonald, Mrs. Lidgate, J. M. Lidgate, T. J. King, Mrs. Dannehauser and five children, Mrs. Schumann and Dr. Wall.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Kaala will be taken from the Marine Railway today.

The dredger is now but a few feet away from the seawall near the Fish Market.

The 30 Japanese released Wednesday were sent to Maui on the Likelike last evening.

The U. S. S. Alert, Hanford command, will sail for San Francisco on Saturday.

The U. S. S. Alert is getting ready for sea. She will probably be on her way to the Coast inside of two weeks.

The Miowera brings 200 tons of general merchandise for this port and loaded the largest general cargo (2,500 tons) that ever left Vancouver.

The schooner Kaulilua sailed for Maui Wednesday. While beating up the Molokai channel she split her jib, and, returning, anchored just off port.

The American barkentine Kikikat, Cutler master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 19 days from Port Townsend, with a cargo of 600,000 feet of lumber, consigned to Wilder & Co. Fine weather was the experience of the Kikikat throughout the entire trip.

The American bark Highland Light, Lewis master, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon with a cargo of 1,980 tons of coal for Allen & Robinson. The Highland Light was 23 days on the trip. Fine weather, with the exception of the last two days, was experienced.

The United States Court yesterday decided that the cargo of a vessel when consigned to the master or to the vessel's owners, could be attached for debt as well as the vessel itself. The decision was given in judgment on an amended libel of the crew of the American barkentine Marion against the vessel for wages.—S. F. Examiner.

The S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean master, arrived in port early Wednesday morning, 11 days from Portland, with a full cargo of general merchandise. She was bar-bound for two days at the beginning of her trip, but got along with a pleasant voyage after that. The Mount Lebanon had a big list to the starboard, caused by the shifting of flour soon after her departure from Portland. She will sail for Japan today.

BORN.

ELBERBARCK.—At Honolulu, Kauai, Hawaii, to the wife of William Elberbarck, a daughter.

McTIGHE.—In this city, March 13, 1897, 10 a. m., to the wife of Thomas F. McTighe, a daughter.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY, Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897. 1836-6m

RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1897.

STATIONS.	FEEL.	INCHES.
HAWAII.		
Waialeale	50	11.20
Hilo (town)	100	11.55
Kaunamano	1250	17.60
Pohakamannu	1100	17.01
Pepeekeo	100	9.28
Honolulu	300	10.16
Honolulu	950	16.17
Hakalau	200	.....
Honohulu	.....	.....
Laupahoehoe	10	6.88
Laupahoehoe	900	11.34
Ookala	400	5.81
Kukaiau	250	6.02
Paauhu	750	5.27
Paauhu	300	4.38
Paauhu	1200	3.41
Honokaa	470	4.36
Kukuhaele	700	2.59
Niuli	200	2.51
Kohala, Ostrom	350	3.68
Kohala	.....	3.16
Kohala Mill	.....	3.08
Waimea	2720	0.75
Awini Raeb	1100	3.49
Kailua	950	1.76
Lanihau	1580	2.07
Keslakekua	800	1.79
Kalahiki	1200	2.53
Kalahiki	650	1.06
Naalehu	1250	0.95
Honoupo	15	.....
Hilea	310	0.20
Pahala	1100	0.40
Olaa (Mason)	1650	16.41
Pohakuloa	2800	16.27
Walakaheula	750	9.08
Kapoho	50	.....
Poholki	10	2.53
Kamaili	650	6.71
MAUI.		
Kahului	10	0.06
Kaanapali	15	0.81
Lahainaluna	.....	0.13
Olowalu	15	0.00
Hana Plantation	200	1.81
Hana	1800	3.80
Hamos Plantation	.....	.....
Paia	150	1.14
Puomalei	1400	3.36
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.74
Kula	4000	0.00
MOLOKAI.		
Maunaloa	70	1.69
LANAI.		
Koele	1600	.....
OAHU.		
Makiki Reservoir	150	.....
W. Bureau (Greenst)	50	1.91
Honolulu (City)	20	.....
Kulaokahua	50	0.89
King St. (Kewalo)	15	0.93
Kapiolani Park	10	0.17
Manoa	.....	.....
Paoua	50	3.10
Inasene Asylum	30	.....
Nuanuu (School st.)	50	2.84
Niu	.....	.....
Nuanuu (W. Hill st.)	250	.....
Nuanuu (Elec. Stn)	405	7.32
Nuanuu (H'f-way H)	730	.....
Nuanuu, Lihue	850	.....
Maunawili	300	1.75
Kaneohe	100	.....
Ahulimanu	850	2.95
Waimanalo	25	0.61
Kahuku	25	1.30
Waianae	15	.....
Waianae	1700	2.28
Ewa Plantation	60	0.15
KAUAI.		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	3.95
Lihue (Molokos)	300	5.81
Hanamaulu	200	3.89
Kilauea	325	9.42
Hanalei	10	15.02
Waiawa	32	0.97
Makaweli	50	.....

Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist's 5.41
Maui Stations Aver. by Dist's 1.45
Oahu Average by Districts 2.75
Kauai Average by Districts 4.56

Records Not Hitherto Published:

JANUARY.		
Laupahoehoe	10	5.68
Laupahoehoe	900	7.91
Waikalehu	.....	4.85
Kalahiki	.....	0.61
Hana Plantation	.....	2.01
Hana	1800	5.48
Kulaokahua, (corrected figure)	2,13	.....
Lihue, Molokaa	.....	1.04
Hanamaulu	.....	0.58

C. J. LYONS, In Charge of Weather Bureau.

SITUATION WANTED.

Middle-aged man, competent book-keeper, with best of references as such, now occupied as piano teacher, wishes position as bookkeeper or storekeeper on plantation. Address H., P. O. Box 321, Honolulu. 1847-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Edward Hutton, late of Laupahoehoe, Island of Hawaii, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Edward Hutton, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to T. R. Walker at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited, on Kaahumannu street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, March 9th, 1897.

T. R. WALKER, Executor of the last will and testament of Edward Hutton, deceased. 1846-4t

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Limited, held this day, in the company's office, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. R. Farrington, President
W. M. Pomroy, Vice President
C. G. Ballentyne, Treasurer
William Savidge, Secretary
James B. Castle, Auditor

The above officers also constitute the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM SAVIDGE, Secretary.

Honolulu, March 5, 1897. 4550-3t 1841-2w

BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, March 17, 1897.

TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1897, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai with (1) Fat Beef Cattle, or (2) Good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 pounds net when dressed. Cattle to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of about ninety heads per month, for the period of six months ending September 30, 1897.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed, and not per head, hides and tallow to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid. By order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary.

4560-3t 1847-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 10th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold a portion of the Government tract of Kapahulu, on the southside of Le-ahi, or Diamond Head, containing an area of 3 46-100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.
Upset Price: \$350.00.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Public Office, Honolulu, March 12th, 1897. 1847-td

TH. BRANDT, ESQ., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 9th, 1897. 1846-3t

J. A. SCOTT, ESQ., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, vice W. W. Goodale, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 1st, 1897. 1846-3t

PUBLIC LAND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 34 lots of land, from 10 to 50 acres each in area, at Kaiwika, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open for application at the office of E. D. Baldwin, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, March 30th, 1897, under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Cash Freeholds or Right of Purchase Leases.

For further particulars apply at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 10th, 1897. 1845-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, March 20th next, 12 o'clock noon, at Front Entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the Lease of land known as the Ili o Kapoia in Waialea, Maui, including the Poalimas, and containing about 15 acres, a little more or less.

Term—21 years.
Upset Rental—\$75 per annum. Payable annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1897. 1841-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ah Chee, late of Waimiha, Kauai, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 17, 1897.

By the Court, P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

1847F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of M. Gold-berg, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby

is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 12 1897.

By the Court, P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

1846T-3ta

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT

of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Henry N. Castle, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 1, 1897.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1842-T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of M. McNerny, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Edward A. William H. and James D. McNerny, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, April 5th, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 6, 1897.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1845-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Warren Goodale, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by William W. Goodale, son of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said William W. Goodale, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 4, A. D. 1897.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1843-3tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale and other powers contained in a certain mortgage deed dated the 9th day of December, A. D. 1889, made by Wong Tim, Wong Ah-ah, Young Atau, Chow Aleong, Yung Chong, Hen, Wong Ayau, Young Ah, Wong Akau, Ah Som, Kam Hoon, Ng Akee, Akau, Lau Ah, Chung Kum, Lin Chong and Ah Fong, doing business under the firm name of Tong Tuck Company, to James A. Hopper, recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in Honolulu, in Book 121, pages 80 and following.

The said James A. Hopper intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit, non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed and covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale, and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property to be sold under said mortgage is thus described: 1. That certain lease from B. P. Bishop to Y. Anin and Ahuna, dated October 1st, 1883, recorded in the Honolulu Registry of Deeds, in Liber 84, at page 165, for a term of 25 years, being 58 40-100 acres, at \$10 for 14 years, and \$20 per acre for ten years, and the leasehold demised thereby; which said lease was duly assigned to the said Tong Tuck Co.

2. That certain lease from Kawaloa Ranch Co. to Tong Tuck, dated March 1st, 1884, for a period of 10 years, at an annual rental of \$300 per annum, and the leasehold demised thereby.

3. That certain lease from the Kawaloa Ranch Co. to Tong Tuck, dated the 14th of May, 1889, for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of \$12 50 per acre for 7 45-100 acres, and the leasehold demised thereby.

4. That certain lease from the Hul Aina o Paalaa Kai to Lau Chow and others, doing business under the firm name of Tong Tuck Co., for a period of eight years from December 1st, 1890, and the leasehold demised thereby. Rent about \$390 per annum.

And also all buildings, structures, rice floors, store-houses, animals of all descriptions, plows, harrows, harnesses, tools and implements of all kinds, and crops and other property now upon, about or connected with the said leaseholds or any of them.

JAMES A. HOPPER, Mortgagee.

Terms cash. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou Honolulu. Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, March 5, A. D. 1897. 1845-4tF